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PORTSMOUTH, N. H. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1903.

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with The Herald, July 1, 1902.

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Try one of our new Safety Razors.

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WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to turfing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and the removal of weeds and trash. In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turfing and grading in the city at short notice.

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DRY FUSIBLE

COAL

IN BAGS

NO DUST NO NOISE

51 Market St. Telephone 24.

GETS BUSH ORDERS

Work At Mare Island To Be
Hurried.

Ships Must Be Made Ready For
Sea Immediately.

Conditions In Honduras Believed To Be
Responsible For Animation.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 4.—Rush orders have come from Washington, ordering all work now in progress on the ships at the yard to be completed with the greatest possible dispatch. An extra force was put on last night to complete the repairs on the U. S. S. Bennington, which is practically ready for sea. Several other vessels will be made ready to go to sea within a short time.

Large quantities of supplies were shipped to San Francisco today to be transferred to the Boston, New York and Ranger now lying at anchor in the harbor.

It is believed that the trouble brewing in Honduras is the only reason for the animation now being shown at the yard.

Ships Ready To Sail.

San Francisco, Feb. 4.—The warships at anchor in this harbor will be on the way to Amalapa, Honduras, early next week. The New York, Boston and Ranger are now lying at anchor in the harbor.

In consequence of the orders, Admiral Glass today relieved Admiral Casey in command of the Pacific fleet.

Americans Not Fleeing.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 4.—The Norwegian steamer Espana, from Puerto Cortes, Honduras, which arrived today, brings news 24 hours later than that reported by the steamer Breakwater at New Orleans, Tuesday.

Capt. Danielson reports that on Friday last there were no signs of revolution in Honduras, but there was much talk of revolution in Salvador. It was the opinion at Puerto Cortes that the trouble between Sierra and Bonelli would be confined to Salvador and Guatemala.

Capt. Danielson was not aware of any stampede of Americans in Honduras.

ADVANCEMENT FOR COL. POPE.

He Is Slated For Commandant Of The
Marine Corps.

Col. Percival C. Pope is slated to succeed as major general and commandant of the marine corps when the incumbent, Gen. Charles Heywood, retires Oct. 3.

Col. Pope is a Massachusetts man, entering the marine corps in 1861. He is a line officer and is opposed by the staff officers, who are very ambitious to have one of their number at the head of the marine corps. They have united upon the name of Col. George C. Reid, adjutant of the corps, with the expectation that he would retire for age in a short time after his appointment and would then be succeeded by Col. Frank Lee Denney, quartermaster of the corps.

Col. Robert L. Meade, who is a candidate, is the line officer whom Col. Denney and Major Lauchheimer recently brought before a court martial which, through its action, has practically placed him out of the race. Another line candidate is Major L. W. T. Waller, who was acquitted by court martial of the charge of killing captives without trial in the Philippines.

Hold back your coal orders. Buy only what you need for immediate use from day to day. The slump is coming.

ANNUAL DANCE.

The annual dance of the Kearsarge Flute and Drum band was held Wednesday evening in Rechabite hall. A good crowd was in attendance and a pleasant evening was passed. Music was furnished by Turner's orchestra.

Prison To Be Removed From Boston
To Portsmouth.

Owing to the popular demand for a pronounced increase both in ships and men, the house committee on naval affairs has completed and voted to report the annual naval appropriation bill. Three first-class battleships

are provided for by the new bill, of not more than 16,000 tons displacement, of the highest practical speed, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not over \$4,212,000 each. Besides the battleships there is to be one first class cruiser of 16,000 tons displacement, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not more than \$4,659,000. There will be, as well, two steel training ships, costing \$370,000 each, and one wooden brig at a cost of \$50,000, for training purposes. The bill provides that the number of cadets at Annapolis be doubled. The president is to have ten and members of congress one appointment every two years. An appropriation of \$400,000 is made to establish a post-graduate school at Annapolis for engineers of the navy, for experimental work with boilers. Three thousand additional seamen are authorized, and \$60 additional marines. The bill assigns \$210,000 to remove the naval prison from Boston to Portsmouth, N. H.

COAL FOR MANCHESTER.

Special Trains Put On to Carry It Up
From This City.

Manchester Union: A barge bearing 1850 tons of hard coal arrived at Portsmouth late Monday afternoon. Tuesday three special trains were dispatched to Portsmouth to convey the cargo to Manchester and Concord dealers.

The first bit of coal to come to Manchester arrived at ten o'clock Tuesday morning, on the regular coal train. As soon as it was ascertained that there was enough coal to bring here, a special train of ten cars was sent down. This train returned to Manchester at 3:45 o'clock Tuesday afternoon laden with coal.

This latest arrival of coal at Portsmouth, it is said, will be followed by three more ships carrying 2000 tons of hard coal each.

It is thought that this supply of coal may have the effect of dropping the price as soon as it is in the various local companies' sheds.

If these other three barges arrive in Portsmouth this week, two more special trains will be added to do night work.

DON'T BUY.

Go very slow in availing yourselves of any reduction in the price of coal which is made at present. Wait a while. Get along as well as you can from hand to mouth. Don't pay the big prices which may seem small by comparison with the robbery prices which have prevailed for the past few months. The bottom will drop out of this unrighteous conspiracy in a short time and coal can then be had at rational figures.

There has already been a reduction in the extortionate demands of the dealers. It has been discovered that coal can be obtained. It has been disclosed that dealers in Boston can buy coal at Philadelphia for about half the price they have been getting from consumers in Boston. It has been shown that today there is no real famine of coal in this section. The slight reduction in the retail price shows that dealers here recognize the fact that consumers know about this and that the era of extortion is about closing.

But coal will be cheaper yet and very soon. The artificial price can't be maintained. Coal is pouring in from domestic and foreign sources in enormous quantities. The fictitious market price must break. There has been a panic among consumers for several months past. Now there is coming a panic among dealers who have wagered too heavily upon the foolishness of the public.

Hold back your coal orders. Buy only what you need for immediate use from day to day. The slump is coming.

GAVE AN AT HOME.

The lecture on "The Fate of Republics," delivered by Rev. Anna Shaw, attracted an audience of considerable proportions to Petreco hall on Wednesday evening, and Mrs. Shaw's words were listened to with rapt interest.

The speaker took ground favorable to extending the right of suffrage to women and her arguments were forceful and of a nature calculated to

OFF TO THE RESCUE.

Revenue Cutter Seminole
For Newfoundland.

Will Try To Free Ice-Bound Fleet In
Bay Of Islands.

Eight Vessels And Their Crews
Frozen In Tight There.

The United States revenue cutter Seminole, which paid a visit to this port several weeks ago and attracted much attention while lying in the river, has steamed away from Boston to save the fleet of American fishing vessels caught in the ice in the Bay of Islands, Newfoundland.

Eight New England fishing vessels with crews are lying in the ice and in a dangerous position. The owners have used every means, but without success, to procure a steamer from Newfoundland to rescue the men and vessels, and now this government has been asked for aid.

Whether or no the Seminole will succeed in her mission is problematical and the subject of a considerable difference of opinion here, many owners and skippers believing that the crafts cannot be rescued until the ice breaks up in the spring, while others are just as confident that the Seminole will be successful and take the crafts out of the ice to a place of safety.

Capt. Norman Ross, who but recently returned from Bay of Islands and is fully acquainted with the conditions there, has gone on the Seminole.

The Seminole is one of the best equipped vessels in the revenue service and has been for some time stationed on the New England coast. Her work in the Bay of Islands will be to cut the ice so as to allow a clear passage of the fishermen to open water.

The Bay of Islands is between 600 and 700 miles from Boston, and the Seminole is expected to reach the bay in couple of days.

The Seminole carries a crew of sixty men, and her officers are Capt. H. B. Rogers, commander 1st Lieut. S. B. Winram, executive officer; 2d Lieut. R. M. Sturdevant, navigating officer; 3d Lieuts. F. W. Smith and W. H. Hunter, watch officers, Chief Engineers Hermann Kotzehmer and S. M. Rock.

Capt. Rogers has been long in the service. Lieut. Winram was formerly on duty off the Alaska coast, and has had much experience in extricating vessels from the ice in northern waters.

Engineers Butler and Kotzehmer were formerly on the revenue cutter Manning and did valiant service in the war with Spain.

The sturdy crew that mans the vessel is regarded as one of the best in the revenue service, and no doubt will render good work on their present trip.

DEMAND IS GENERAL.

Four Thousand Men Involved in the
Railroad Mechanics' Action.

A general demand has been made on the Boston and Maine railroad for a fifteen per cent increase in wage among the employees of the motive departments. Eleven departments are included. The information that an increase was to be asked for came from Keene.

From 3500 to 4000 men are represented by committees. The men say they are better organized now than ever before.

REV. MRS. SHAW SPEAKS.

Delivers A Thoughtful Address In
Favor Of Woman Suffrage.

The lecture on "The Fate of Republics," delivered by Rev. Anna Shaw, attracted an audience of considerable proportions to Petreco hall on Wednesday evening, and Mrs. Shaw's words were listened to with rapt interest.

The speaker took ground favorable to extending the right of suffrage to women and her arguments were forceful and of a nature calculated to

make converts. Her hearers were by no means all of the same opinion as herself, but Mrs. Shaw won the approval of practically every person in the audience. She is a pleasant and fluent speaker and the address was a thoughtful and convincing one.

Mrs. Shaw's visit to this city is one incident of a general campaign in the interests of woman suffrage.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

Although most of the outside contract work being done about the station has been delayed by bad weather, the work on the quay wall has been pushed, rain or shine.

Wednesday was certainly a busy day aboard the Raleigh on account of the officers and men making ready to sail in accordance with the orders from Washington.

Registration for work has taken another boom.

Pay day next Thursday.

Several members of the crew of the Raleigh, who have been guilty of wrong doing, are awaiting court martial.

George Snow and B. F. Lombard, who were discharged on Saturday last from the department of steam engineering, are engaged in the work of moving the old boiler and hydraulic engine which have been sold.

A long string of cars, loaded with material for contractors and for the work being done in the mast house, was set in by the switcher engine yesterday to be unloaded.

John Leary of the steam engineering copper shop is away from his duties on account of sickness.

Thirteen granite cutters are expected to start work in the stone shed of John Pierce and company on Monday next.

The derricks and steam drills at Henderson's Point are now worked by night.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., Feb. 5. W. E. Tallman has secured employment with the Fore River Ship Building company at Quincy, Mass., and left for that place yesterday.

Constitution Lodge, No. 88, Knights of Pythias, will hold a session for class instruction at their hall Tuesday evening, Feb. 24. Several of the grand officers will be present.

Mrs. Charles W. Stimson and daughter, Miss Maud, arrived in town last evening, called here by the death of John W. Stimson.

Quite a delegation from York Rebekah lodge visited Union lodge of Portsmouth Tuesday evening, to see the exemplification of the degree by the new staff.

Postmistress Jessie Fernald is suffering with a severe cold.

Mrs. Danieli Mason is among the sick ones.

Miss Annie J. Hill of Portsmouth is visiting friends in Kittery today.

At the regular meeting of Dirigo Encampment Friday evening, Grand Junior Warden E. R. Bowler will be present for the purpose of installing the officers. All Patriarchs are requested to be present.

ELIOT.

Eliot, Me., Feb. 5. Mrs. Fannie L. Goodwin and two children are in Lynn visiting her sister, Mrs. Alice M. Johnson.

Alphonso Yeaton of Malden, Mass., has moved here to the farm formerly occupied by his father, the late John Yeaton.

Mamie Simpson, who has been here on a visit to her father, has returned to Boston. Her sister Florence accompanied her home.

Mrs. Florence Frost is quite ill. Her husband's mother, Mrs. Lucy Frost, has returned home to care for her.

SOCK SOCIAL THIS EVENING.

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER.

Little Interest Is Being Shown In Local Politics

Additional Details Of Sunday's Fatal Electric-Railway Accident.

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, Feb. 4.

A portion of the testimony just given out, which was heard at last night's inquest over the body of Harry T. Smith, who was killed at Stratham by an electric car on Sunday night, seems to have an important bearing on the case. It appears that every witness but one testified to having seen Smith on Sunday when he thought that the man was either under the influence of liquor or had liquor with him. It was also brought out in the evidence that Smith passed most of the time between Sunday noon and the time he was killed, at 10:20 at night, in riding between Exeter and Stratham. It was shown that he procured some of his liquor, at least, in Exeter.

The jury, consisting of Reginald C. Stevenson, Fred S. Fellows and Clarence Getchell, has as yet come to no decision on the matter. One of the subjects that will be considered is as to whether the headlights are powerful enough for the purpose for which they are used.

Motorman Holmes testified that the lamps would throw a light ahead for sixty feet but were not strong enough to enable him to distinguish an object laying on the ground. Motorman Charles F. Fifield said that at the rate the car was going at the time of the accident and at such a grade it could not be stopped in a distance of less than 150 feet. Many people, however, think that the lights have no effect at a greater distance than thirty feet. If such is the fact more powerful lights should surely be secured.

It is said today that the company ordered arc lights, the same as used on the cars on the Portsmouth street railway, some time ago, but they have not arrived as yet.

E. W. Holmes, the motorman of the car which ran over the unfortunate man, is feeling very much dejected over the accident. At last night's hearing he looked as if he had suffered untold agonies. Everyone believes that he did all in his power to stop the car when he saw the body on the track, but he feels his trouble none the less severely.

The funeral services of Mr. Smith were held at the Christian church at Stratham at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The politicians of Exeter so far this year are in a profound slumber, as far as candidates are concerned who are expected to be out for office in March. Usually, with the annual election only a month away, office seekers are as thick as flies on a summer's day, and the air is full of rumors which each day bring new contestants into the political arena.

It is as far different as can be at the present time, there being an inactivity in political circles that is unprecedented. This is undoubtedly caused by the satisfaction felt with the town officials of the last twelve months, and is the equivalent of an assurance of re-election. There is one rumor, however, that there is an aspirant for the berth of Tax Collector. J. Warren Tilton. For the other town positions the names of no other candidates are mentioned.

The deliberations of the judiciary committee upon the various proposed changes in the present "liquor law," has again set in motion what might be termed "the everlasting wrangle" upon the liquor question.

It is apparently conceded by all those interested in this town that some kind of liquor legislation is necessary as the present prohibitory law is a farce, at least in its enforcement.

Exeter has been exceedingly fortunate in this respect for dryness has been the edict here and "dry," it has been, as far as it was in the power of the police to make it so. Nevertheless it is apparently the wish of the majority that a change be made and as the will of the majority is the law, in theory, at least, changed it should be.

But what shall the change be? One wants this, another wants that and still a third has a different point of view. Just what is wanted is hard to find out, but the conservative opinion of the people of Exeter would be a license law, giving the cities and towns the power to legalize the sale of spir-

ituous and malt liquors, if the will of the majority of their individual voters, expressed in the coming town meetings, or in the cities at a special meeting, is to that effect. In other places the present prohibitory law is not popular here.

How this is to be brought about the people of Exeter are perfectly willing to leave to the legislature, whose duty it is to provide some law by which it is to be made possible. Some, more radical than others, perhaps, would insist on a high license, others for local option, and so it goes, but a change seems to be the desire of most of the people who believe in that fundamental principle of our government "the majority shall rule."

One practically unanimous wish seems to be that if a change is to be made that it be for a specific term of years and so avoid the annual tumult which would result from a yearly vote on the question.

A horse belonging to Edward H. Balch ran through Water street this afternoon at a terrific rate of speed. He escaped from the stables on Park street while being harnessed. He was hampered by kicking straps, which got down around his ankles, but which did not retard his speed to any great degree. He was captured at Olaf Hansen's blacksmith shop and his owner notified.

Manager George S. Weiss of the Phillips-Exeter baseball team has not issued his schedule as yet. It will be a good one, however, and among the college nines to be played here will be those of Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

The business men and their clerks will play another game at big pins on the Rockingham alleys tomorrow night.

The first lecture in the course of demonstrative lectures on domestic science by Miss Anna Barrows will be given tomorrow evening. The subject will be "Breakfast."

The Good Templars will give an entertainment in Grand Army hall tomorrow evening. A farce entitled "The Man with the Demijohn" will be presented.

The Exeter Athletic club will give its annual ball this year on Easter Monday.

Mrs. Irene M. Morse of Boston will give an illustrated lecture in the seminary chapel next Monday evening on "The Louvre." It will be for the benefit of the senior class. Dancing will follow.

The English naval officers appear to have managed their end of the "peaceful blockade" much more adroitly than the Germans. At least none of their warships was put to flight by a measly Venezuelan fort.

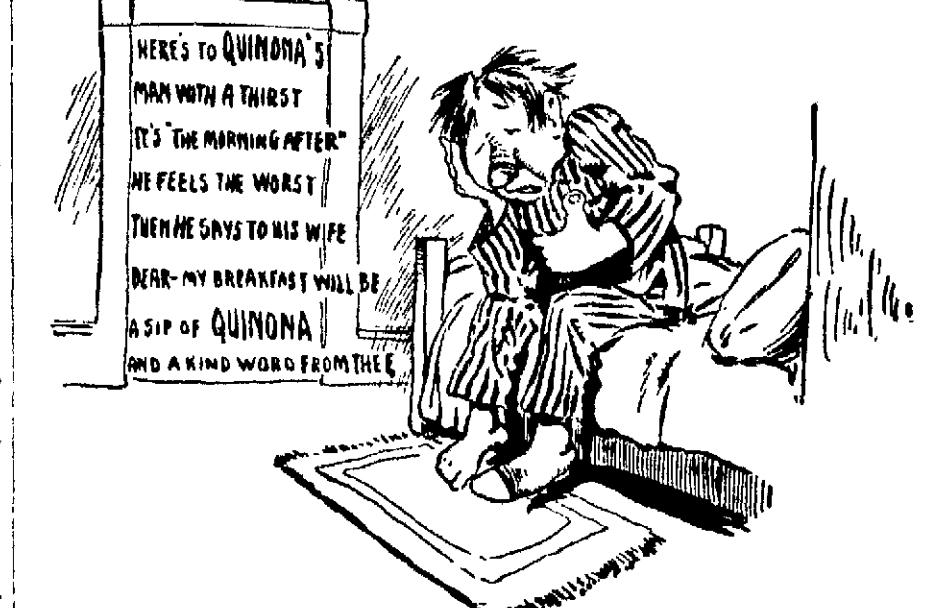
Professor Garner says he has mastered seven words of the monkey language. The professor may in time become as expert as Harry Lehr of New York and New York.

The Sensation.
"Doesn't it give you a terrible feeling when you run over a man?" they asked him.

"Yes, if he's a large man," replied the automobilist. "It gives me a pretty rough jolt sometimes."—Chicago Tribune.

Not a Scab.
Old Gentleman—I'll give you a penny to stop crying.

While—A penny! Not on your life! Dibs is a ten cent howl. Der donon don't allow us to eat pieces.—Comfort.



Feel all dragged out in the morning? It is not the hard night with "the merry throng," but that hard night you have spent in bed without restful sleep—which makes you so miserable. Your health is breaking down—and now is the time to build yourself up that you may save a long spell of sickness. QUINONA cures your nervousness—brings rest to your tired brain and body—and strengthens you. QUINONA makes those nights of sleeplessness a thing of the past. Take QUINONA and you'll wake up bright and fresh each morning and perfectly fit for the day's work.

Dr. L. W. Hanson, 61 Main street, Barre, Vt., says, "I prescribe QUINONA constantly in my practice and consider it an excellent tonic for nervousness—sleeplessness—and that dragged-out feeling. QUINONA soon builds up the system."

ALL DRUGGISTS SELLS QUINONA.
THE QUINONA COMPANY, 1 Hartford St., Boston, Mass.

HER SKATING LESSON.

I certainly thought her a beauty; I thought that she must be my fate. Until, more for pleasure than duty, I said I'd instruct her to skate.

Oh, sad was the hour when I told her I'd make for some morning date!

She came, I endeavored to hold her And teach her the way she should skate.

My neck in a manner most frantic She clutched. I feel called on to state It might have seemed very romantic Had she not been learning to skate.

She fell, with a scream most despairing: I know, to a fraction her weight.

I know, too, what hose she was wearing The day that I taught her to skate.

We rose, and she said she would try it Again—that she thought it was great.

I again was disposed to deny it.

But she seemed determined to skate.

The next time together we tumbled The ice nearly fractured my paté.

The meekest of saints would have screamed.

At teaching that damnable to skate.

I thank for her subsequent lesson A mighty long time she will wait.

I hadn't a well bustled dress on;

It hurt me, that learning to skate.

—Chicago News.

Indian Art and Industry.

Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India, has been making an earnest appeal in behalf of Indian art and industry. He lamented the fact that a study of Indian arts, industries and manufactures showed a progressive deterioration. Any effort to stem the tide of modern commercialism and utilitarianism would of course be futile. In India, he said, they were witnessing only one aspect of a process which is going on throughout the world that long ago extinguished the old manual industries of England and is rapidly extinguishing those of China and Japan. Nothing can stop it.

The power loom will drive out the hand loom, and the factory will get the better of the workshop just as surely as the steam car is superseding the horse carriage and the hand pulled punkah is being replaced by the electric fan. Indian art, he continued, could only flourish or be revived by the determination of the Indian chiefs and aristocracy to patronize it. So long as they prefer to fill their palaces with flaming Brussels carpets, Tottenham Court Road furniture, cheap Italian mosaics, French oleographs, Austrian lusters, German tissues and cheap broadsides the prospect would be discouraging.

Unquestionably the widespread distress that so frequently prevails in India is in a large measure due to the failure to keep pace with the rest of the world in the fine arts and industry, and if Lord Curzon shall be able to stimulate these he will be doing an inestimably valuable work for the vast country over which he has been chosen to preside. The chief trouble seems to be the inactivity and carelessness of the native princes and petty provincial rulers, who are seemingly unmoved by the deplorable conditions of the great mass of the Indian people.

The French Academy.

The French academy is one of the five academies and the most eminent constituting the Institute of France. It was founded in 1666 by Cardinal Richelieu and reorganized in 1816. It is composed of forty members, the new member elected by the remaining thirty-nine members for life after personal application and the submission of their nomination to the head of the state. It meets twice weekly at the palace of Martin, 23 Quai Conti, Paris, and is the highest authority on everything pertaining to the niceties of the French language—to grammar, rhetoric and poetry and the publication of the French classics." The chief officer is the secretary, who has a life tenure of his position. A chair in the academy is the highest ambition of most literary Frenchmen.

Not a Scab.

Old Gentleman—I'll give you a penny to stop crying.

While—A penny! Not on your life!

Dibs is a ten cent howl. Der donon don't allow us to eat pieces.—Comfort.

Great Britain and "the Alliance."

In recent reference to the alliance of Great Britain with Germany and Italy to collect by force of arms an insignificant claim against a little American Republic at the risk of incurring the displeasure of the United States the London Times remarks: "We have had a rather sharp lesson. Undoubtedly it has been taken to heart." So it is to be hoped.

However, the fact that Great Britain should have been led into such an alliance, the underlying purpose of which on the part of Germany was undoubtedly to break down the Monroe doctrine, must be taken either as a reflection on the astuteness of British statesmanship or an evidence of the insincerity of the British protestations of friendship for the United States. All along it has been pretty well understood that the British people were not in sympathy with the alliance, and now, from the utterances of the "Thunderer," it would seem that the Balfour ministry is getting heartily tired of it.

What Great Britain expected to accomplish by the alliance other than the collection of a trivial claim not worth the powder it has burned in helping to maintain a "peaceful blockade" the most astute of English statesmen outside the ministry are at a loss to understand. In a speech at Plymouth some time ago Lord Rosebery said he did not pretend to know what the motives for the alliance may have been, but felt convinced that they must have been "impudent" because, as he sarcastically sets forth, an alliance of that kind, in which you are bound to go with your ally to any lengths to which it may suit him to go, though it might not suit you, is "unwise" and may land you "in a very dangerous position."

By way of illustration Lord Rosebery made reference to the sufficiently modern instance of Mexico, in which England and Spain went in with France, ostensibly, just as in Venezuela, to enforce the payment of debts due their citizens, but in which the other two powers were forced to withdraw and to dissociate themselves from the proceedings of France when they discovered that "the French had an ulterior policy of their own, which we were unable to support."

Everybody knows that that "ulterior policy" was the overthrow of the Monroe doctrine and the extension to this continent of the "political system" of imperial France. The occasion looked favorable because we had our hands full at home. It was only when we had settled our domestic differences that we were able to turn our attention to what was going on in Mexico, with the result that the French hurriedly evacuated that country and left poor Maximilian to his fate.

It is perhaps not to be wondered at that Germany should have got the notion that with a European alliance she could accomplish in South America what France failed to do in Mexico, but that the British, who have reason to know more than the Germans of the temper of this continent, should have twiced within half a century been led into such a doubtful enterprise is quite unaccountable.

Whatever may have been the purpose or motive of either party to the alliance, they have all been plainly given to understand that the Monroe doctrine is still operative and will so remain regardless of European complications.

A somewhat notable change in German policy with regard to the condition of affairs in Macedonia is noted in the foreign dispatches. For some months past Austria-Hungary and Russia have been exerting pressure upon the porto to effect practical administrative reforms as the sole means of preventing a revolutionary movement upon a large scale, with all its possible consequences. They have insisted chiefly upon the reorganization of the gendarmerie and the conversion of it into a genuine police force that would extend protection to Christians and Moslems alike. Hitherto the inspired German press has attacked these efforts of Austria and Russia as developments of a rash diplomacy likely to bring about a conflagration, but now that these protests are likely to be effectual the German ambassador in Constantinople has suddenly joined ranks with the Austrian and Russian representatives, and the German semi-official press is declaring that the concessions to be made by the sultan are to be the friendly pressure exerted by Germany and Russia, no allusion being made to the part played by Austria.

The telephone girls of Joplin, Mo., went on a strike the other day, their chief grievance being that the superintendent called them pet names. If Joplin has the kind of service that many other towns are obliged to put up with, this friendly disposition on the part of the superintendent would probably be offset by the epithets of the patrons.

Uncle Sam's big gun, which will hurl a sixteen inch projectile twenty-one miles, has been successfully mounted and tested at Sandy Hook, though it isn't guaranteed to hit anything smaller than the Atlantic ocean at that distance.

The reply of Chicago coal dealers to the indictment for conspiracy that has been found against them is an allegation that many of the business men concerned in their prosecution have been guilty of the same offense. That is the poorest kind of an excuse for breaking the law.

Our forefathers who ruthlessly felled the virgin forests doubtless never dreamed that their children's children would one day be in pressing need of wood.

The public is finding out considerable about the coal mining business, but the tuition is rather expensive.

Thus far the price of coal has not experienced any enormous decline owing to the removal of the tariff or for any other reason.

Antitrust Legislation in Congress.

Out of the multitude of antitrust utterances in congress it now appears probable that there will come some sort of definite action looking toward the mitigation of at least a portion of the evils charged up against capitalistic and industrial combinations. While the time of the present congress is very short, only about a month before its expiration under the time limit, it is yet possible to enact an antitrust measure before the close of the session if members of congress are inclined to act with reasonable celerity. A fair start has been made in the introduction of the Littlefield bill, which has the approval of the house judiciary committee. Its leading features may be summarized as follows:

First.—Publicity by reports to the interstate commerce commission on the part of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce, the inclusiveness of which would be likely to include associations and combinations that are not favored for individual incorporation.

Second.—The prohibition of rebates or preferences in transportation rates under penalty to both the carrier and the receiver of the discrimination.

Third.—Attempt by any corporation to monopolize or control production or sale shall exclude it from interstate commerce.

Fourth.—Common carriers engaged in interstate commerce not to transport goods for combinations or corporations seeking monopolistic control.

Fifth.—Authorizing the writ of injunction to forbid violations of any provision of the act.

Sixth.—Providing threefold damages for persons, firms or corporations injured by any of the prohibited acts.

This is regarded as a judicious and conservative measure, and its supporters believe that, if it were enacted and its provisions enforced in letter and spirit the day of monopolistic trusts would in a short time be ended, while corporations formed only for greater efficiency in legitimate business could continue in operation. The people demand of their representatives in congress some sort of antitrust legislation at this session, and the Littlefield act may as well be given a trial. It may not prove a remedy for all the trustills, but it will doubtless lessen the evils of which the people justly complain.

Growth of the Churches in 1902.

Some very interesting facts are brought out by the annual statistical exhibit of the churches of the United States which has just been compiled by Rev. Dr. Henry L. Carroll, the recognized statistician of the ecclesiastical world. Dr. Carroll finds that during 1902 there was a net gain of 720 ministers, 1,261 churches and 403,743 communicants in all the denominations in this country, which is a considerable decrease over the year before, when the increase in the number of communicants was reported as 924,675. Dr. Carroll accounts for this by the fact that in 1901 the Catholic bishops were credited with an increase of 473,083, while this year the increase is placed at 120,634. The increase for the various larger denominations, as far as communicants are concerned, are:

Catholics (8 bodies).....	120,634
Methodists (17 bodies).....	95,184
Lutherans (2 bodies).....	49,226
Baptists (13 bodies).....	45,054
Presbyterian (12 bodies).....	30,730
Disciples of Jesus.....	27,595
Episcopal (1 body).....	12,320
United Brethren (2 bodies).....	10,345
Adventists (6 bodies).....	

Work of the Lette Verein In Germany

In the year 1803 Adolph Lette, a Prussian statesman, read before a Berlin workingmen's society a paper calling attention to the lamentable situation in which German women and girls compelled to earn their own living found themselves. Herr Lette prepared his address with German thoroughness and delivered it with the eloquence of a man whom he was right and was in effect. It attracted wide attention. It found an echo in the heart of an Englishwoman whom fate had called to high station in Germany, and she was Queen Victoria's daughter, her royal highness Crown Princess Victoria, afterward Empress Frederick.

Out of Herr Lette's paper grew a movement for ameliorating the condition of German workingwomen. Crown Princess Victoria, with the Englishwoman's fearlessness and independence, threw herself enthusiastically into the movement. She became patroness of the new enterprise which had for its object the training of German girls to earn their own living in the ranks of skilled labor. In 1860 was organized in Berlin the Union for the Industrial Training and Advancement of the Female Sex. Thus thirty-six years ago was founded the first technical training school for girls. It had



COOKING SCHOOL.

a statesman and a princess royal for sponsors, and that gave it a noble send off. The wave of trades schools for girls is now on in the United States. The Berlin girls' technical school, called the Lette verein, stands already as the model for such establishments in all countries. Lette is the name of the German school's founder. Verein means union, and it is pronounced fer-ee-ay accent on the last syllable, with the "I" long. The Lette was not added to the name of the union till after the death of its modest founder.

To begin, there were plenty of pupils for the new institution, but no house to put them into. Those that came first were actually accommodated in private schools, where the verein paid their expenses. Instruction in the verein itself has always been entirely free. That instruction includes common grammar and ordinary high school courses as well as the industrial training.

In spite of having nowhere to house his pupils, Herr Lette kept at his work till he did get a home. By 1867 a school of drawing, technical and otherwise, was opened, and so thorough was it that a year later three of its pupils successfully passed their examinations before the Royal Art academy. Next an employment agency was added to the departments of the institution also, under the special auspices of the crown princess, a home for girl pupils. At this stage unfortunately the illustrious philanthropist Lette, who had been the head and front of the organization and its president from the beginning, passed out of life. This was in 1863. So thoroughly had he imbued the whole body of workers and managers with his spirit, however, that the enterprise continued as he had planned it. His daughter, Frau Anna Schepeler-Lette, was elected president in his place, and like him she served as such till her death.

The technical school for women grew space, grew marvelously and extended its sphere year by year. At length, under the management of the Lette verein, there were a commercial school, a school of drawing and a trades school, in which all the branches of manual industry commonly pursued by women were taught, such as cooking, housekeeping, washing and ironing. There was also a school of art embroidery and art hand work. Besides these, there were the girls' home, the employment agency and a department for the distribution of money to deserving women temporarily in need of help. Now also other branches have been added, and bookbinders, typesetters and office clerks are perfectly trained for their work. Since 1884 an excellent restaurant has been conducted in this model female industrial school. There is now, too, a class for learning photography. In the whole school there are 2,000 pupils.

At last the establishment entirely outgrew its quarters. Then a magnificent new building was erected and opened Oct. 1, which with the garden and grounds about it constitutes one of the show places of Berlin. Emperor William himself gave \$75,000 toward the new home for the Lette verein.

MARY EDITH DAY.

FRU BJORNSEN.

The Beautiful, Gifted Wife of Norway's Most Distinguished Author. The greatest man Norway has produced since old viking days is perhaps Bjornstjerne Bjornson. He is so great that in spite of his name we in America are familiar with his fame. A hundred times more people know of his writings than know how to pronounce his distinguished name. He is the most versatile literary man of his time in any language.

Well, it is gradually coming to be known that he does it through the aid of a wife as capable in her way as he is in his. Fru Karoline Reimers Bjornson is her husband's secretary and counselor. In both the mechanical and intellectual departments of his tasks she is at his side, sweet, wise and strong. If there ever was the perfect woman, nobly planned, it is Fru Bjornson.

A photograph of the husband and wife made about the time of the celebration of Bjornson's seventieth birthday gives the impression that they must be the handsomest elderly married couple in all Europe. It shows that men and women who live the right lives, serene, loving, kindly and strong, need not fall to pieces even as they approach seventy. Fru Bjornson has rather large features, as befits a large woman mentally and physically, but they are classic and beautiful. Her hair, now snow white, is abundant and duffy, softening a royal forehead. It is doubtful if the famous author and his wife were so handsome in their youth. They look like a married pair whom the gods love so well that time is not permitted to touch them except to beautify.

Notable in Bjornson's writings is the wholesome, happyfying tone. They are not painful, morbid pictures of miserable men and women, like so many of Ibsen's and Tolstoi's. It is a good world, preaches Bjornson, a bright, loving world, if we only take it in the right way, which is the way he himself takes it. The women of Scandinavia adore Bjornson. He holds them up to be honored and respected. He paints men such as women love and women such as men love in a wholesome, natural way. At the author's seventieth birthday celebration women vied with men doing him honor. It was because he had honored them so in his books.

Every man judges the whole feminine sex by his own wife and mother. It is easy to divine whence Bjornson obtained his exalted ideas of women and his tenderness toward them. He sees the whole sex in beautiful, noble Karoline Reimers. What she has been to him naturally thinks other wives must be to other husbands. If Ibsen had been so fortunate in marriage as his literary compatriot, his stories and dramas must have taken a different tone.

Fru Bjornson is manifest especially in the couple's country home at Alesund. She was married in 1858 to Bjornson, but not until recent years has the Alesund home been completed. Like the married life of the pair who



FRU BJORNSEN AND HER HOME.

live there, it is as nearly perfect as anything can be in this existence. The farm is a large one and one of the best cultivated in Norway. The house is very large and luxuriously furnished and full of admirable art pieces. There is a group of buildings occupied by the farm workers. The landscape is magnificent. Standing on the veranda of Alesund one gets a glimpse of mountain, valley, sky and water. Through the valley below where the house is built flows the river Gansa. The view shows nature in her most picturesque dress—nature mingling at the same time with man's conquest over nature. Through the lands of the Bjornsons runs a tumbling brook, supplying a water power. The water power is captured and turned into electricity to illuminate not only the home, but also the stables and outbuildings.

Fru Bjornson is always close to her husband, which is wise in her or in any wife so long as she does not bore the husband. In beautiful Alesund the housekeeping, whether for two or for twenty—the Bjornsons are noted for their hospitality—is perfectly ordered and moves without a jar. The pair always spend the summer there. In the winter Bjornson travels in some European country—Italy, France, Germany or England—or settles down in some artistic and literary capital. Here again the beautiful, gentle, wise wife is always with him. They have several children now grown. One daughter, Berglott, is married to the only son of Ibsen, Dr. Sigurd Ibsen, Norwegian minister of state at Stockholm.

In times like these a married life such as the Bjornsons' is like a splendid flower blooming upon a rock in a stormy sea.

SUSAN PEPPER.

LIKES AMERICAN CLOTHES.

Prince of Korea, Who Is Attending School In This Country.

Prince Euiwha, second son of the king of Korea, who is now attending the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, O., may some day be called to reign over the Hermit Kingdom. His family, the house of Yi, has furnished the rulers of Korea for over 500 years, and there are but two lives between Prince Euiwha and the throne.

The prince is a bright, active young man of twenty-two, with pleasing manners and a happy disposition. Like the people of his race, he is small of stature, but bears himself with becoming dignity. He dresses in the height of American fashion. He thinks American clothes are much more convenient than the costume of Korea.

In his university work Prince Euiwha is associated with his secretary, Mr. Eungui Hahn. The two young men have been together since they were boys in the royal palace. First they were sent to Japan, where they studied military tactics and Japanese customs. Afterward they came to America and spent a year in Washington.

They then returned to Korea, where they remained but a short time, coming back to this country about two years ago. For a time they were guests at



PRINCE EUIWHA OF KOREA.

the Korean embassy at the national capital. Part of last year they were students in the university at Roanoke, Va., but through the influence of H. N. Allen, minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of Korea, and President Bashford of the university the prince and his secretary transferred to the Ohio Wesleyan university.

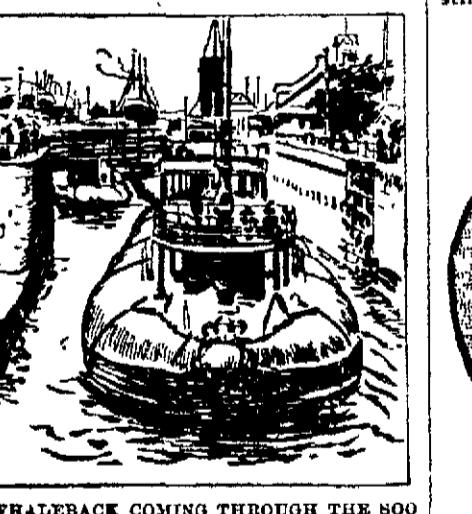
They live in Delaware pretty much as the other students do, though they have apartments consisting of four or five room, which are comfortably but not extravagantly furnished. They are much interested in college sports and are favorites with the other students.

SOO CANALS' BIRTHDAY.

How the Semicentennial of the Big Waterway Will Be Celebrated.

From the magnitude of the arrangements now under way it would appear that the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie canals on June 4 next will be an affair of international importance. Not only have the lake cities taken hold of the project with enthusiasm, but the mine and vessel interests and the adjacent provinces of Canada will participate. Congress has been asked for an appropriation of \$50,000 to make the celebration a grand success.

The Soo canals are situated at the falls of St. Mary's river, which connects Lake Superior and Lake Huron. These canals are more than a mile in length. In them vessels are raised and



A WHALEBACK COMING THROUGH THE SOO CANAL.

lowered from one level to another. The difference in the height of these levels is about twenty feet.

There are three canals, two on the American and one on the Canadian side of the falls. The Poe lock is the largest in the world. It is 800 feet long by 100 feet wide and has a depth of twenty feet. The Wirtzel lock is a little more than 500 feet long and 80 feet wide. The other lock in the Soo is in the Canadian canal and is longer than either of the American locks, but is not nearly so wide. The vessel interests are arranging to place upon the Poe lock at the time of the celebration a plate in honor of General Poe, who designed and built the lock which is named for him.

In volume of traffic the American Soo canals far surpass the Suez canal. Last year 35,961,146 tons of freight passed through. This is at least 25,000,000 tons in excess of the Suez traffic. The volume on the Canadian side is much less. Since 1870 the American canals have been in charge of the United States government.

Deserved a Worse Fate.

Young Artist (who had all his pictures rejected)—I don't see why they don't hang my work.

His Sister—I guess they thought hanging was too good for it. Town and Country.

The summer girl, now planning her campaign, will do well to bear in mind that in each chaste kiss there are some things over a billion bacilli.

The German explanation of the bombardment of San Carlos is quite as awkward as was the bombardment itself.

She—How did Alice happen to marry that man with one arm?

He—Oh, it's that craze she has for romances. She thought he must be a

bargain.—New York Times.

Portsmouth Electric Railway

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Boar's Head at 7:05 a.m., 8:05 and hourly until 7:05 p.m. For Cable Road only at 7:05 a.m., 8:05 a.m. and 10:05 p.m. For Little Boar's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p.m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ky. at 8:05 a.m., 9:05 and hourly until 8:05 p.m. Leave Cable Road at 8:10 a.m., 9:15 p.m. and 10:40 p.m. Leave Little Boar's Head 9:10 p.m. and 10:10 p.m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a.m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p.m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a.m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p.m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Omitted Sundays.

•Omitted holidays.
•Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS.

Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,
Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902

To Portsmouth—from York Beach 5:45, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45, 11:15, 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45.

To York Beach—from Portsmouth first car through to York Beach leaves at 7:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30, 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 7:00, 8:30, 10:00.

Mail and express car, week days—Leave York Beach for Portsmouth at 7:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Leave Portsmouth for York at 10:55 a.m. and 5:55 p.m.

*Cancelled Sunday.

Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.

For special and extra cars address W. G. MELOON, Gen. Mgr.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greenland, Eliot—6:10, 6:45, 7:15, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 a.m., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:11, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, ***10:50, p.m.

*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 p.m.

Sunday—First trip from Greenland 3:10 a.m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.

*Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot.

**To Kittery and Kittery Point only.

**Runs to Staples' store only.

Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenland 5 cents.

Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co's, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Rail way.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at 6:35 a.m. and every hour thereafter until 9:35 p.m. After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at 10:30, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

Cars Leave Exeter for

Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at 5:45 a.m. and every hour until 9:45 p.m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10:45 and run to Greenland Village only.

Theatre Cars.

(Note) The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Porthsmouth until the conclusion of performance at the opera house.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until April 1.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:30, 8:40, 9:15, 10:10, 10:30, 11:45 a.m.; 12:15, 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, 6:45, 7:45, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 10:00, 10:45 a.m., 11:15, 12:35 p.m. Holidays 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a.m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:40, 9:15, 10:10, 10:30, 11:45 a.m.; 12:15, 1:35, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45, 7:45, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 10:00, 10:45 a.m., 11:15, 12:35 p.m. Holidays 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a.m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:40, 9:15, 10:10, 10:30, 11:45 a.m.; 12:15, 1:35, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45

COMMITTEE DAY

Liquor Laws Fully Discussed At Concord.

Opponents Of License Measures Are Heard At Length.

Both Houses Listen To Addresses On Good Roads.

Concord, Feb. 4.—The committee on liquor laws continued its open meeting this morning, when it received a visit from three clergymen, Rev. J. H. Robbins, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, Rev. J. Buryan Lemon, pastor of the First Baptist church at Manchester, and Rev. Mr. Johnson of Nashua. Mr. Robbins said there were two propositions—the enforcement of the prohibitory law or the enactment of a license law. He realized that there were differences in opinion, and it was evident that present conditions are unsatisfactory.

He presented a petition from the W. C. T. U. of the state, resolutions adopted at the New Hampshire Baptists' convention, as its annual meeting in Manchester, a petition from the Sullivan county Congregational ministers, another from the Pittsfield ministers, and finally a resolution by the Quakers at Weare.

Mr. Robbins said that his attention was called to a remark that the mayor of Boston has given about the license farce in his city. Mr. Robbins wrote to the mayor to ask for a few words of explanation and the mayor replied in effect that the license law of his state had been turned into a farce because of non-enforcement. Mr. Robbins thought that a license law in New Hampshire would be attended by the same feature of non-enforcement as is now the case with the prohibitory law.

The Rev. Mr. Lemon said that he appeared for the evangelical ministers of the state, to protest against any change in the law. While ministers do not know the saloon by actual contact, they are accustomed to live in various sections of the country and because of moving about and living under different systems of state government are in a position to offer expert testimony. He said that the Ministers' association of Manchester was unanimous in asking for the retention of the law.

Mr. Nason of Dover, who showed some familiarity with the conditions in Manchester, asked Mr. Lemon if Dr. Lockhart and Mr. Chalmers had voted for the resolution that he presented? He replied that they were not present at the meeting and that he did not know the reason of their absence. The Dover member inquired if the clergymen named were entirely in accord with the sentiments of the resolution and Mr. Lemon said not so far as he knew.

"Does your association include in its membership all the clergymen of Manchester?" Mr. Nason inquired.

"No," said Mr. Lemon; "only the evangelical clergymen."

The senate passed this morning an act relating to the salary of the state reporter, John H. Riedell of Manchester.

At a meeting of the governor and council tonight the following trustees were appointed for the state normal school: James C. Simpson, Greenland, 5 years; Henry H. C. Clark, Franconia, 4 years; Dr. George B. Towne, Manchester, 3 years; James H. Fassett, Nashua, 3 years; Dr. Benjamin F. Dame, Newmarket, 2 years. Mrs. Olive Rand Clarke of Manchester was also appointed on the board of trustees of the normal school.

The legislature took a 30 minute recess this afternoon and both houses listened to addresses in favor of good roads by Hon. Martin Dodge of the department of agriculture and Col. William H. Moore of Chicago, president of the National Good Roads association.

Tonight a state good roads convention was held, with addresses by Col. Moore, Mr. Dodge, Dr. Alonzo Towle of Franconia and Col. Winston Churchill of Cornish.

RESULTS IN MURDER.

Tragic End Of A Religious Quarrel
In A Penitentiary.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4.—The eastern penitentiary today was the scene of a most brutal murder. The victim was James Pratt, a negro, 27, who was serving a sentence of 20 years for burglary. The perpetrator of the

crime was Cornelius Bush, 21, also colored, sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment for assault and battery.

The murder resulted from a religious discussion and was committed early this morning. It was not discovered, however, until the overseer went around with breakfast for the men, who were cell mates. He found only Bush in the cell and upon investigation he discovered the decapitated body of Pratt, wrapped up in blankets and sheets, in a corner of the cell. On a small table the head of the murdered man was found, tied up in an old shirt.

GERMANY'S REPLY.

It Is Handed To Minister Bowen By Baron Sternberg.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Important advices on the settlement of the Venezuelan claims reached the German embassy tonight from Berlin and were communicated at once to Minister Bowen, Venezuela's representative here, by Baron Sternberg.

The purport of the advices is not known but the reply to Minister Bowen's message of a few days ago is believed to be favorable to the settlement, as Baron Sternberg, subsequent to their receipt, expressed himself as hopeful for an early settlement.

VAN STABEL A WRECK.

London's Earlier Reports Fully Confirmed By Later Advices.

London, Feb. 4.—The report received here from Bay Head that the large vessel wrecked off Duraborg reef was believed to be the French bark Van Stabel, which sailed from Glasgow for San Francisco, Jan. 17, is confirmed. It is added that the 30 persons who were on board the bark were drowned.

WAR VESSELS IN TROUBLE.

One French Torpedo Boat Destroyer Foundered, Another Ashore.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The French torpedo boat destroyer Estinole has foundered in 15 fathoms of water off Cape Lardier, about 35 miles east of Toulon. Another destroyer has gone ashore at the same point.

FIREMEN KILLED.

Two Crushed To Death By Falling Walls At Hudson, Mass.

Hudson, Mass., Feb. 4.—In a fire which destroyed the parish hall of St. Michael's church tonight, 2 firemen were killed by falling walls and 4 others were seriously injured.

NEWINGTON.

Newington, N. H., Feb. 5. On Sunday last Miss Susan Pickering quietly celebrated the eighty-seventh anniversary of her birth.

The death of Mary E. Frink, widow of Elias Frink, occurred at her home on Monday morning, after a long and painful illness. She is survived by five children, Mrs. Rowe of Newington, Mrs. George Marston of Newburyport, and one son, Darius, and Misses Abbie and Mary Frink, all of Newington. Funeral services will be held from her late home this afternoon.

The regular meeting of Piscataqua Grange was held in the hall on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Stillman Packard entertained the sewing circle on Wednesday afternoon.

Joseph Stopford of Dover passed Sunday in town with his daughter, Mrs. Archibald.

Mrs. Frank Carkins of Portsmouth was a visitor in town on Sunday.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cured in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits 75 cents & \$1.00. Sold by Geo. Hill, Druggist, Portsmouth.

CHEER UP—SPRING'S COMING.

'Tis but a few weeks between winter and spring, and there are even now, signs of the warm weather.

That saucy fellow, the robin, has already made his annual appearance. The pussy willow is bursting its dark brown overcoat and the furry head peeps out toward the chilly air.

HE WANTED IDOLITA.

James Hanley of Providence, R. I., prepared to bid \$10,000 for Idolita, 2:09%, and had he secured the stallion would have placed him in James Carpenter's hands to be prepared for the races this season.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

New Hampshire Conference Of Charities And Corrections Convenes At Concord.

The fifth annual meeting of the New Hampshire conference of charities and corrections was held in Concord Tuesday afternoon and evening. Rev. Dr. Tucker, president of Dartmouth college presided.

After prayer by Rev. William A. Gerchell, chaplain of the house of representatives, and the reading of the reports of the secretary and treasurer the reports of standing committees were received. Mrs. Lilian C. Streeter of Concord read a report on dependent children; Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft of Concord on feeble minded and Miss Frances A. Mathes of Portsmouth on penal institutions.

Each report was followed by spirited discussion by those present, who included members of the conference and of the state board of charities, clergymen from Concord and other towns and county commissioners.

Dr. Tucker closed the exercises with a careful summary of the situation.

CITY BRIEFS.

The frost is practically out of the ground.

Oratory is bursting forth in the legislature.

February has given us the gloomiest weather of the winter.

The price of coal in New York dropped again Wednesday.

The price of hay is cheaper than it was a year ago at this time.

There is much interesting reading matter in the February magazines.

Emma Cotterly, hoop roller, club and baton swinger. P. A. C. fair Feb. 16-20.

Advertising is an acknowledged necessity in the commercial world of today.

Many of the farmers from the outlying districts still come into the city on runners.

The sale of rubbers and overshoes has increased wonderfully during the past few days.

The Lady Foresters are making arrangements for the celebration of their anniversary.

The grocery and hardware stores are receiving their usual spring invoices of garden seeds.

Selim Sld, card manipulator will be one of the attractions in the "Grotto" at the P. A. C. fair.

It is stated that potatoes are rotting badly, yet the supply hangs on and the price is not equal to coal yet.

New Hampshire college athletes will make their first visit to this city in a couple of years Saturday night.

Manager Carney has published the names of the players on the Concord baseball team for next season.

Quite a number of Portsmouth people have taken in Mrs. Carter's Du Barry in Boston during the past two weeks.

Mr. Goodine will sing "Mr. Dooley" at the Retail Clerks' first annual concert and ball tomorrow (Friday) night in Peirce hall.

Coughs and colds, down to the very borderland of consumption, yield to the soothing healing influences of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Only one remedy in the world that will at once stop itchiness of the skin in any part of the body; Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Foster's Democrat: If the P. A. C. fair in Portsmouth does not prove to be a success, it will not be the fault of the local papers; they have "whooped it up" in great shape.

FIRST GAMES PLAYED.

The Warner club pool tournament opened last evening with two matches in the first class. B. R. Barrus defeated L. Smith, 50 to 43 and H. N. Hall won from Frank Sherman, 50 to 29. The next game in the series will be played Friday night.

HE IS OUT OF IT.

Alderman Locke says he is not a candidate for re-election in the coming municipal campaign.



ADMIRABLY SUITED TO HER.

C. S. Howard in the Boston Globe: The central character is so admirably suited to Miss Crozman and by her so admirably played that it insures its extensive popularity and there could be no doubt about the sincerity of the praise so freely bestowed by last evening's critics after each act. *

The play is picturesque and exciting, the charm of Miss Crozman's performance is irresistible. She gives to the high spirited, vivacious Phillips a semblance of reality that is remarkable and at all times an embodiment of exquisite grace and sparkling vitality. She has to run through the gamut of human emotions and right merrily does she portray them. Miss Crozman can compel tears as well as laughter. But The Swallow of the King is nearly all comedy. Miss Crozman was captivating a every scene and at all times showed herself the talented and finished artiste.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

Last Monday night at the Columbia theatre was inaugurated the successful career of The Little Host, produced at this house under the personal direction of C. Louis Cannon, before a large and enthusiastic audience. The play is brimming over with life and gaiety, the action quick, the lines bright, the music new and catchy. The entire show is one of rollicking good humor and was presented by an exceptionally clever and talented cast of comedians and vocalists, many of whom are special favorites with Columbia theatre audiences.

The cast includes Alexander Clark, John C. Slavin, J. K. Murray, Hugh Chilvers, Frank D. Nelson, Isabelle Underwood, Clara Lane, Genevieve Reynolds, Selma Mantell, Emily Frances, Pauline Chase, of "pink pajama" fame, Grace Spencer and a horde of exceptionally beautiful young ladies, who have been very artfully selected, not only for their beauty but for their musical ability. Many of the musical numbers have made decided hits and will soon be whistled and sung by everybody. Among them are "The Welcome in Your Eyes," "Twas White Waltzing," "Good Night, Lucindy," "The Best in the House Is None Too Good For Telly," "Climb, Climb, Climb" and Alexander Clark's great success "Down Where the Wurtzburger Flows." The performance is replete with sensations and pleasant surprises and is a hearty laugh from start to finish. It is seldom in a musical production that an opportunity is offered to the theatre-going public to witness a first-class musical comedy in which singers of such recognized ability as J. K. Murray, Clara Lane, Frank D. Nelson and Hugh Chilvers. One of the decided sensations of the production is a new "pajama song" introduced by petite and dainty Pauline Chase assisted by eight particularly pretty girls from the chorus.

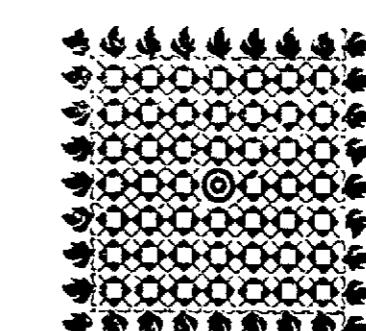
If you wish to witness a performance which will repay you, and affords an opportunity to laugh heartily and enjoy yourself, you should not fail to see The Little Host at the Olympia during the coming week.

The production was under the personal direction of C. Louis Cannon, a brother of the late A. H. Chamberlyn, was staged by Louis Delange, the author, and the dances, of which there are many, were arranged and presented by John C. Slavin, the diminutive Dutch comedian of the company, scientifically and costumically. The Little Host is on a par with former Columbia productions.

PRIMA DONNA TO WED.

Miss Hilda Kathryn Clark whom theatrical people knew as one of the chief stars of the Bostonians in their day and the rival of Camille D'Arville in the same company, and of the prima donna in The Highwayman, Maid Marian, Robin Hood and many other light operas, is to marry Frederick Stanton Flower, nephew of the late Roswell P. Flower, and a member of the brokerage firm of Flower and company, of New York. The prospective groom was made a millionaire by the will of his father.

Dyspepsia—bane of human existence. Burdock Blood Bitters cures it promptly, permanently. Regulates and tones the stomach.



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We GUARANTEE 10 per cent, and much larger if you are here to be earned. This stock will be for sale only a limited time. Advertised may stop in January, and if you want stock now just pay the premium. Only 25,000 shares are offered. We will sell 10,000 shares at a time. The stock is well known and the enterprise is in money, and will be too late; then a stock can be had. Not less than 25 shares, nor more than 500 to one person, 25 per cent with other balances 10 and 10 per cent for other balances, WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT. INVESTIGATE.

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The crowd that frequent Revere Beach are immense, and the various amusements there are many and varied. The most popular, for instance, is the roller coaster. The roller coaster, which carried \$24,886 net profit, running only 6 weeks in 1902, in 1903, the coldest season known for 30 years, carried about \$25,000 net profit, sufficient to pay 75 to 100 per cent dividends. The name of its stock is for sale.

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THE COUNTY FAIR & MUSICAL RAILWAY is more attractive and has a much larger capacity than the above mentioned amusement park. It is a real estate, railroads, savings bank, industrial stores in it with this? Do you know that \$400,000,000 are yearly spent in the U. S. for instruments and only \$10,000,000 for bread? It is a great business and the money is well invested and well offred, and this may be the only chance in our lifetime to get a legitimate business right at home where you can see your gold mounted. Address

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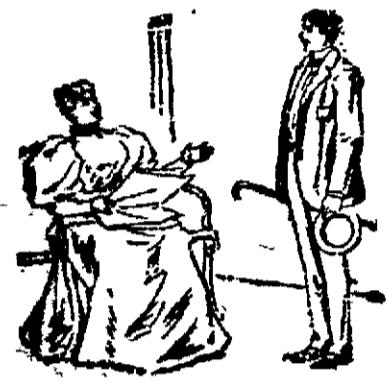
PEOPLE WE KNOW.

They Are Portsmouth People and What They Say Is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home, it is bound to carry weight with our readers. So many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press; are published as facts. People become skeptical. On the subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual experience of our citizens and their public utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right here at home, one whom you can see every day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. Thomas Entwistle, city marshal, says:—"I was never troubled very much with my kidneys, but I had a very sharp attack of lameness of the back and pains across the loins. At the time I got Doan's Kidney Pills I was suffering much distress. It hurt me to make any sudden movement and sharp twinges seized me in the small of the back when rising from a chair. I took but a few doses when I found they were helping me and before I had finished the whole box I was quite free from pain. I have had no trouble since."

cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



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FATE AND MRS. MAGUIRE

By M. LOUISE CUMMINS
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Mrs. Maguire looked up from her knitting a second time to meet the same pair of brown eyes. Again a sense of familiarity in their gaze went over her.

"And, sure, there'd be nothing strange in that," she soliloquized, "after me being attendant in this waiting room for the past fifteen years."

Nevertheless her mind went back gropingly trying to place the girl sitting opposite. She gave a quick glance and reached what she sought with such suddenness that she fairly started.

"Tis the very wan—the very wan," she muttered. "But, Lord love us all, what has changed her so much?"

Presently she rose, holding her knitting in her left hand, and made a little tour of the room, picking up a paper here, straightening a chair there, apparently intent only upon her business. But she paused near the woman who had attracted her attention.

"Tis tiresome work waiting for trains, ma'am," she hazarded.

"It is, indeed."

At sight of such woe in her eyes, which she had once seen filled with such blessedness of joy that, as she said, "they were like twin lights on an altar," Mrs. Maguire's heart ached.

"Though there's them that don't mind it," she went on. "Look there now," with a sidelong nod to where in the outer waiting room a young couple were seated oblivious of time and place.

"They makes me think of a pair that sat in that very spot—let me see, it must be all of four years ago," she continued remissly. "They had missed their train and had to wait six mortal hours for the western express. Well, if you'll believe me, I don't think they knew 'twas as many minutes."

Mrs. Maguire saw the hands of the woman come slowly together suddenly in her lap.

"Did you ever see them again?" she asked slowly.

"Not her." The dark eyes came round in a flash. "And him?"

"Well, as sure as you live"—Mrs. Maguire had seated herself and was knitting complacently—"twas only last week. He come in and just sit in that very spot. I took no notice to him at first, but he looked so broke up I had to. It seemed all wrong to see him sitting without her."

The woman at her side sprang up. "It is suffocating in here!" she panted.

Then she sank back into the chair. "You recognized me," she said weakly.

"And if I did, a-lanine"—Mrs. Maguire laid a soothing palm on her knee, the soft crooning of her mother tongue



when a slight figure in dark blue sat in the ladies' waiting room, how many excuses Mrs. Maguire found for excursions to different parts of the station, with what eagerness she set out on these expeditions, and with dejection written in every line of her comely face when she returned.

"The watching for him she is herself," she thought, meeting the wistful interrogation of the dark eyes. And never did maiden look for the coming of her lover as did Mrs. Maguire for the tall figure which had imprinted itself on her memory.

It was a matter of genuine importance, however, which called her away one day just as her visitor entered.

"I'll be back in a minute. 'Tis the superintendent himself wants me," she explained, smoothing down a snowy apron in a little bustle of excitement.

Half an hour later in returning she passed by the long line of tracks. A crowd surrounding a woman whose dark head was covered with a cotton handkerchief attracted her attention, and she drew near.

"What's the trouble, Mike?" she asked a uniformed fellow countryman.

"Thim dagos," Mike jerked a thumb over one shoulder. "Wan of them lost his mother, and nothin' do the young fellas but skrerge through the gates and try to cross the tracks just as No. 57 was pullin' in. If 'twasn't for that gentleman there, there'd be one foreigner less to grow up in the country."

Mrs. Maguire turned to look at the tall figure. One glance was sufficient. A moment later she was hanging to his arm with all the pressure of her 175 pounds.

"Wait, sir!" she panted. "For the love of heaven, don't go."

He looked down, amazed.

"Oh, I'm not mad, don't you think it?" And indeed the gray eyes raised to his were wonderfully sane behind their steel rimmed glasses.

"She's in there," Mrs. Maguire whispered.

"She! Who?"

"Herself—the little girl you married four years ago. Oh, didn't I see you? Sure, 'twas little else I did that blessed day but look at the picture you made. The curse of the Almighty on whoever came between you, for sure you must have the kind, brave heart to do what you just done."

The man paled as he had not done when looking death in the face.

"Go!" Mrs. Maguire gave him a push toward the waiting room door. "She's in there, I tell you, hitting her heart out for a sight of you. And," grasping him again, "don't you say a word, but just take her along home."

As his broad back disappeared Mrs. Maguire laid hold of a newspaper stand for support.

A few minutes later when, with flushed cheeks, she passed, humming a bar of "Eileen Arroon" above a lump which threatened to choke her, they were sitting where they had sat four years before.

"Dear," he said huskily, his head bent over hers, "that we should meet here—it was fate."

"And Maggie Maguire," added that worthy woman as she entered her own domain.

Snubbed the Prince Consort.

Commenting on the slights that were put on Queen Victoria's consort, Prince Albert, Sidney Whitman says: "The prince consort brought to England ideas of his princely prerogative from Germany which did not accord with those to which the English aristocracy were accustomed and all the less so since many English noblemen thought themselves every bit as good as a German prince. One morning Prince Albert joined the meet of the royal buckhounds. All were awaiting the arrival of the master of the hunt in order to start the hounds. The prince consort ordered the hunt to begin, and this was at once done. Shortly afterward the master arrived and, hearing what had occurred, ordered the hounds to be called off and, turning his back upon the party, galloped off without further ado. Prince Albert rode back to Windsor and complained to the queen, who shared his indignation. She sent for Lord Palmerston, who was prime minister, and insisted that he should immediately call on the master of the buckhounds to resign. The prime minister replied that if this was her majesty's pleasure he saw no alternative but to place his own resignation, as well as that of all his colleagues, in her hands. The queen, therefore, for the time being at least, had to condone the slight put upon her husband."

Malay Running "Amok."

"Amok" is a religious fanaticism, a madness under which a man makes up his mind to kill any one he can until he himself is killed. Brought on by drink or religion, or from whatever cause, the process is the same. The madman seizes his creese and rushes headlong down the street, cutting at every one he meets. To any one who has seen a creese or a parang further detail is unnecessary.

A man running amok is as a dog with hydrophobia, but the panic caused by the former is by far the worse. Like the mad dog, the madman is followed by a noisy rabble, who sooner or later run into their man and exterminate him. When this vengeful rabble is made up of bloodthirsty Malays and Chinamen, its wild rage and fury are beyond control, beyond description. The clamor and blood curdling yell of the pursuing crowd and the ever nearing shout of "Oran amok! Oran amok!" are incidents which can never be forgotten by any one who has seen or heard them. The bravest qualities suddenly turn the corner of a street his ears are greeted with the cry of "Oran amok!" and a few yards off he sees a Malay running straight at him, brandishing in his hand the bloody creese with which he has already slaughtered all in his way."

"Tis never that," Mrs. Maguire said, with conviction.

"It is. He said if I left him it would be final."

If Mrs. Maguire's fingers flew, her thoughts went at such bewildering pace that she started when her companion rose. She took and patted between her own the hand held out to her, looking beyond with unseeing eyes.

"She'll come back," she thought, with the assurance of one who knew. "And be, Mother of God! Isn't it the pity of the world to see them parted? And for nothing at all, most likely!"

It was strange after that, on days

FARM ORCHARD GARDEN BY J. S. STRIGG.



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J. S. STRIGG, ROCKFORD, IOWA
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

It is easier to cheat a horse jockey than the soil.

If a cow is kept a year just to raise one calf, the calf must be a top notcher to make it pay.

A cuckoo clock on a twelve party country phone line gave away an open phone and a listener.

One form of agricultural cruelty is to put two or three calves on one cow and let them worry her down to a skeleton.

It costs from \$2 to \$4 per rod to gravel a road, depending upon the distance which the gravel has to be hauled.

Machinery is knocking the poetry out of the cornfield. No more pumpkins among the corn, for they are in the way of the corn harvester.

Larch trees grown on good land and properly cared for are worth \$500 per acre for telephone poles when they are thirty years old.

Lots of the big 1902 crop of corn is still in the field, involving a loss of over 25 per cent of the crop. Too much wet, too much corn, too little help.

The good management of a farm is indicated by the keeping of a grassy headland around the margin of the cultivated field. When in grass, it is presupposed that such strip will be mowed and thus a dry fence row of weeds prevented.

The Brown Swiss, a rare variety of cattle in the west, show up as great dairy animals, a cow of this breed having an authenticated test of 3.25, 3.03 and 3.14 pounds of butter for three successive days. Few cows of any breed can beat this record.

All through the soft corn territory are to be found men, and lots of them, who to save their crop bought stock cattle of any and all sorts to feed. These cattle are already being rushed to market half fat and wholly unfinished and sold at a big loss to the owner.

One feeder finds turnips a very valuable aid in fattening his steers. While there is not much fat in the turnips, they are greatly relished and serve as an appetizer and aid to digestion. In England a feeder would not know how to fatten a steer or sheep without turnips.

The men in the north country—the extreme northern limit of the corn belt—are always fooling with the big corn of the south country, and nearly always to their sorrow. Northern cornfields should be planted with northern grown seed and of those varieties only which will mature in 100 to 110 days.

Many county boards of supervisors are buying stone crushers and will begin a systematic plan of macadamizing the public highways. These crushers can be operated by an ordinary thrashing engine and set up at any place where stone suitable for the purpose can be obtained. These machines will crush hard heads as well as limestone.

There are two agencies which can be made to promote the improvement of the public highways, paupers and patriotism. The splendid highways of European countries are the outgrowth of the pauperism of the common people of those countries—road work or starvation. America should substitute patriotism, such enthusiasm and community of interest in the securing of good roads as will in a very few years give us the best of highways.

"Does it pay to keep sheep on a seventy-five dollar an acre corn belt farm?" we are asked. Yes, provided the man who keeps them is a sheep man, otherwise not. The objections to sheep are that special and extra fencing is required, as they spoil the pasture for the other stock. On the other hand, they keep the farm free from weeds and use up much roughage which but for them would be wasted. The pound of mutton can be produced as cheaply as the pound of pork or beef, and there is the wool besides.

All field crops save the legumes—clover, alfalfa, beans, peas and their relatives—remove more or less fertility from the soil, some crops, such as tobacco, flax, millet and cotton, being almost soil robbers, while wheat, oats, barley and rye are heavy feeders, corn or all our common crops drawing the most upon the sun and air and least upon the soil. The legumes referred to possess the happy faculty of appropriating the free nitrogen in the air and depositing it in the soil as available plant food, and thus become enrichers instead of impoverishers of the soil. It may thus be safely said that no farm is well farmed where the legumes are wholly wanting.

The Warfield is an all around good strawberry—a safe variety for almost any one to plant.

Shocked corn, clover, hay and sheep oats is a pretty cheap and well balanced ration for any kind of stock, and it may be all grown on the farm.

The growing of pumpkins and squash near melons, while not affecting the appearance of the melons, does materially affect them to the detriment of their flavor.

Fewer acres and bigger crops, fewer cattle and better ones, a lessening of farm wastes and the selling of finished farm products is the code of the up-to-date farmer.

Sleep in a warm bed in winter—if you can. This getting into a cold bed and trying to warm it with the heat of the body is folly and a heavy drain on one's vitality.

The cotton crop of the south aggregates 11,000,000 bales of 400 pounds to the bale, or 5,300,000,000 pounds, worth about 9 cents per pound, or \$485,000,000. No wonder the south is prospering.

On the 100 acre farm there should always be not less than twenty acres in clover, this clover patch to be moved about from year to year so as to cover every five or six years.

With all the many improved appliances in use in the abattoirs of the country all animals are still killed by hand, a knock in the head or a slit in the throat still being the most effective and humane method to be employed.

The big state fairs have just about exterminated the smaller county fairs, the average farmer preferring to put his time and money in an outing at the big show. We regard this as a positive misfortune to the best interests of agriculture.

If we were going to experiment with alfalfa, we would sow it on a tract upon which clover had been the previous crop, if we could do so, the probability being that the bacterial life left there by the clover would also be favorable to the alfalfa.

Wherever the catalpa will grow and do well there it should be planted extensively as a forest tree. It does not seem to do well north of latitude 40, growing slowly, crooked and gnarly. North of this line the larch and white ash should be substituted for it.

The year 1902 brought some record breaking sales of fine cattle in price obtained, the Hereford bull Perfection going at \$9,000 to an Illinois breeder and the Angus bull Prince Ito going to another Illinois man at \$9,100, while the Angus heifer Black Cap Judy went at \$6,500.

A reduction of the size of the farms compels a study of intensive agriculture, the production of two crops where one grew before. This in turn compels a study of the scientific side of agriculture and elevates it from a mere hazardous business to the level of the professions.

The material for some very toothsome pies and sauce can be

WHY COMBINATIONS DO NOT FAVOR PUBLICITY

By H. O. HAVEMEYER, President of the American Sugar Refining Company



OUR COUNTRY CANNOT LAST WITHOUT SOCIAL EQUALITY . . .

By Dr. FELIX ADLER of the Society for Ethical Culture of New York



THE aristocratic and oligarchical tendencies are increasing at an alarming rate.

OUR COUNTRY AND INSTITUTIONS CANNOT LAST UNLESS WE BECOME ACTIVELY INTERESTED IN AN AIM FOR SOCIAL EQUALITY.

In the political fields the power to choose our rulers and the power to make our laws have slipped from our hands. People do not have the chance to choose their own candidates, but must choose between the candidates of contending powers. LET US AS AMERICANS RISE AND SWEEP THE OLIGARCHICAL POWERS IN POLITICS AND INDUSTRIAL MONOPOLIES FROM THE FACE OF THE EARTH.

The list of marriages of wealthy American girls to titled foreigners is increasing alarmingly, and this the more clearly belies our democratic assumption.

AFTER THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN USED AS A LADDER OR MEANS OF GETTING RICH IT IS CAST ASIDE AND THE TITLES AND ARISTOCRACY OF EUROPE ARE BOUGHT AFTER.

A man belongs to his country. He is like an eye, a hand or a foot. He has no right to cut himself off from his country except for the gravest of reasons; yet those who are most indebted to the country are the first to turn their backs on it to affiliate themselves to European nobility.

SENSATIONAL JOURNALISM SHOULD BE CURBED

By SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER, Governor of Pennsylvania



SENSATIONAL journals have arisen all over the land, the owners in concealment and the writers and the purveyors undesigned, and they have thriven by propagating crime and disseminating falsehood and scandal, by promulgating dissension and anarchy, by attacks upon individuals and by assaults upon government and the agencies of the people.

THEY ARE A TERROR TO THE HOUSEHOLD, A DETRIMENT TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND AN IMPEDIMENT TO THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.

It would be helpful and profitable to reputable journalism if they could be suppressed. I have suggested for the consideration of the legislature of my state whether or not it would be well to extend to such cases the law of negligence, as developed by the decisions of our courts, so that there should be liability in damages for the physical and mental suffering caused by publications made without "reasonable care." I HAVE FURTHER SUGGESTED AN INQUIRY AS TO THE PROPRIETY OF REQUIRING THAT THE NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF THE OWNERS OF NEWSPAPERS BE PUBLISHED WITH EACH ISSUE.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION IS AN INSIDIOUS DANGER

By JOHN MITCHELL, President United Mine Workers of America

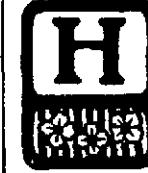


GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION IS ONE OF THE MOST INSIDIOUS, HARASSING AND DANGEROUS METHODS RESORTED TO BY THE ENEMIES OF WORKINGMEN TO DESTROY LABOR ORGANIZATION AND TO CIRCUMVENT THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY.

The whole system of government by injunction grows from the distrust of the ultra capitalists for democratic institutions. The reasons given for the issuing of injunctions are always misleading and generally false. So far as these injunctions are issued in labor cases they are never issued excepting in such cases as call for the exercise of the criminal law. GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION IS NOT ONLY HOSTILE TO ORGANIZED LABOR, BUT IT IS HOSTILE TO CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY. IF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DO NOT CHECK THIS ARBITRARY POWER, IT WILL RESULT IN THE ANNIHILATION OF LABOR UNIONS AND THEN OF ALL OTHER FORMS OF ASSOCIATION DISLIKED BY CAPITALISTS.

THE GAMBLING CRAZE IS A GRAVE SOCIAL PERIL

By DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS of New York



E MUST BE BLIND WHO DOES NOT NOTE A VERY DANGEROUS GROWTH OF THE GAMBLING SPIRIT IN AMERICAN LIFE.

There is great demand that somebody shall call a halt. The women should do it. The matron who leads the way for young men to acquire the gambling spirit in her house must be reckless indeed. Young men will not gamble in social parties if young women refrain from it, and it is surely a bad use for any young woman to make of the charm of her youth and beauty to draw a young man into danger of the deadly and devilish fever of the gamblers.

THE GIRL GAMBLER IS THE STORMY PETREL ON THE SOCIAL HORIZON OF TODAY. She tells of an emptiness of mind and heart, a love for pleasure that does not require thought and a lack of a keen sense of responsibility for the good of others that does not bode well.

LET THE GIRLS CALL A HALT AND LEAD IN A SAFER PATH.

CHRIST'S COMMAND TO THE RICH YOUNG MAN

By JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., Heir to the Standard Oil King's Millions.

Rev. THOMAS B. GREGORY, Rev. DEAN RICHMOND BABBITT, Rev. GEORGE K. VANDEWATER and Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER

By JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr.

I will be recalled that when the rich young man asked Jesus, "Good Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" Jesus said:

"Sell all that thou hast and distribute unto the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and come, follow me." I DO NOT THINK WE CAN ACCEPT THE TEACHING TO GIVE UP EVERYTHING IN A LITERAL SENSE. CONDITIONS ARE DIFFERENT. Nevertheless we can conscientiously give up some things, and the question for each man to answer is, What can we give up in our life?

I THINK WE MIGHT FIND A SOLUTION BY GIVING UP THOSE THINGS THAT MAY TEND TO KEEP OUR THOUGHTS FROM CHRIST AND HIS WORK.

Property is one thing, but there are a great many other things that we can give up besides property. I think that it is a personal matter between men and Christ, and each man must determine for himself just what sacrifice he is called upon to make in order to follow Christ more completely.

THE PROBABLE REASON FOR CHRIST SAYING WHAT HE DID WAS NOT THAT THE YOUNG MAN WAS NOT DOING WELL WITH HIS MONEY, BUT THAT HE LOVED HIS POSSESSIONS MORE THAN HE LOVED CHRIST.

There are pleasures, legitimate pleasures, that can be given up for the service of Christ, or it is possible that we may curtail our business pursuits in order to devote more time to practical Christianity. No man believes in business more than I do, and I AM A FIRM BELIEVER THAT A MAN CAN SERVE GOD IN HIS OFFICE AS WELL AS ELSEWHERE.

I do not think it would be a good thing to abandon our pursuits and follow Christ literally, because conditions are different, but we should give up those things that stand between us and Christ.

By the Rev. THOMAS B. GREGORY of Chicago

CHRIST EITHER MEANT WHAT HE SAID OR HE DID NOT MEAN IT. IF HE DID NOT MEAN IT, HE WAS NOT CHRIST; IF HE DID MEAN IT, THEN MR. ROCKEFELLER, AS A PROFESSING CHRISTIAN, IS OBLIGED TO TAKE THE WORDS AS THEY STAND WITHOUT ATTEMPTING ANY DIPLOMATIC MANIPULATION OF THEM ONE WAY OR THE OTHER.

By the Rev. DEAN RICHMOND BABBITT of Brooklyn

THE command of our blessed Lord to the rich young man is not a proclamation for universal poverty or against the continuous ownership of property or the possession of riches. IT DOES NOT OBLIGE EVERY MAN WHO HAS WEALTH TO GIVE IT AWAY. GOD OFTEN BLESSES BY MATERIAL RICHES AND OFTEN BLESSES BY TAKING THEM AWAY.

By the Rev. GEORGE R. VANDEWATER of New York

I BELIEVE CHRIST MEANT IT IN THE LITERAL SENSE—THAT IS, FOR THAT PARTICULAR YOUNG MAN.

If, for instance, a young man should be addicted to drink and unable to resist the temptation to drink to excess and was told to stop drinking, the advice would be meant literally. Now, that would not necessarily mean that the advice should apply to all other men—to those, for instance, who could take a drink without following it with many more till they became intoxicated.

By the Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER of New York

I THINK THE WORDS OF JESUS CHRIST TO THE RICH YOUNG MAN MEANT LITERALLY WHAT THEY COMMANDED. THE YOUNG MAN WAS MORALLY PERFECT, AND IT NEEDED SOME POSITIVE ACT TO ROUSE HIM TO THE OPPORTUNITIES PRESENTED.

But Christ's words could not be applied literally under present conditions to every rich man. The great thing is to separate the inside from the outside, the externals from the internal inspirations. IF A MAN'S RICHES STAND BETWEEN HIM AND CHRIST, HE SHOULD CERTAINLY GET RID OF THEM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, but it would not apply to every rich man.

SOCIALISM WILL ELECT A PRESIDENT BEFORE 1920

By DR. R. F. COYLE of Denver

L

OOK at our own country, and I doubt whether we shall see anything quite so striking, quite so worthy of earnest thought, as the increased assertiveness of democracy. Capital is feeling it; politics is feeling it; the church and the press and literature are feeling it. AS A PROOF, CONSIDER THE MARCH OF SOCIALISM. No other word so accurately expresses the fact. Ten years ago the socialistic vote in this country was 30,000; today it is 400,000. At the same rate of increase socialism will elect a president of this United States before 1920. Thinking men no longer pooh-pooh this movement.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

THE CASTLE, NO. 4, L. G. J.

Meets at Hall, Pearce Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charlezen, Noble Chief; Fred Kister, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank F. Melton, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Herald; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, G. of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 3, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Councilor; John Hooper, Vice Councilor; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Herum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE

REVERE

HOUSE



Bowdoin Square, Boston, HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co.

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old India Pale Ale

Homestead Ale

AND Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE

FRANK JONES

Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Are you Dealer or Wholesaler.
BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic
on the Market.

WHY COMBINATIONS DO NOT FAVOR PUBLICITY

By H. O. HAVEMEYER, President of the American Sugar Refining Company



COMPANY HAS HERETOFORE GIVEN SUCH INFORMATION TO STOCKHOLDERS AS THEY AS A BODY HAVE ASKED FOR.

It has conformed to the action heretofore taken at annual meetings that special information shall not be given to individual stockholders. This recognizes that BUSINESS WHICH IS TO BE DONE BY CORPORATIONS IN COMPETITION WITH INDIVIDUALS CANNOT SATISFACTORILY BE DONE IF THE INDIVIDUAL MAY WITHHOLD ALL INFORMATION ABOUT HIS BUSINESS AND THE CORPORATION SHALL BE COMPELLED TO MAKE PUBLIC INFORMATION ABOUT ITS BUSINESS.

The average price at which refined has been sold is 4.55 cents a pound. This includes 1.81 cents a pound which goes to the government.

IT THUS APPEARS THAT THE NET PRICE HAS BEEN REDUCED TO 2.64 CENTS A POUND, AS AGAINST A NET PRICE WHICH IN 1877, AT THE TIME OF THE FORMATION OF THE SUGAR REFINERIES COMPANY, WAS 3.50 CENTS.

The low price leads to increased consumption and enables the business to be done at the lowest possible margin. The natural increase of consumption year by year may be stated to be 4.75 per cent. During the last year the increase was 8.17 per cent. This must be attributed to the reduction in price brought about by the combination. IT IS ONLY BY KEEPING THE PRICE DOWN THAT COMPETITION CAN BE MET, and if our legislators would inform themselves of the situation they would learn that in our industry there is no such thing as preventing competition and the building of new refineries.

The above makes it impossible to understand what reasonable motive there can be for much of the so called antitrust legislation. The consumer is certainly benefited by a low price. My company will adhere to the policy which it has heretofore pursued of doing business at a minimum of margin, relying for its profits upon enlarged consumption.

THE MUCH ABUSED TRUST NOT SO BAD AS PAINTED

By FRANKLIN MURPHY, Governor of New Jersey

WETHER with just reason or not, what is generally known as the trust question has become the absorbing question of the time.

COMBINATION MEANS A LARGER CONCERN, BUT IT DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN A MONOPOLY. AS A MATTER OF EXPERIENCE IT IS FOUND THAT WHEN IT APPROACHES MONOPOLY NEW CAPITAL IS FOUND FOR NEW ESTABLISHMENTS, AND COMPETITION AGAIN APPEARS.

Opportunities for profit are not long neglected. Our people are too enterprising to allow monopolies to exist.

THE DANGER IS NOT TO THE PEOPLE FROM THE GREED OF CORPORATE POWER ASSERTING ITSELF UNWISELY, BUT TO THE CORPORATIONS THEMSELVES. Because of this alleged danger it has become the fashion of the day to assail corporations on general principles, and the public man who is bold enough to say a word in their favor runs the risk of bitter criticism as to his motive, as if it were a crime to be a stockholder and immoral to be the friend of stockholders.

IT IS TIME THE AIR SHOULD BE CLEARED. THE CORPORATIONS HAVE THEIR RIGHTS AS THE INDIVIDUAL HAS HIS.

We undertake in New Jersey to protect them in their rights. In the last ten years the corporations organized under our beneficial laws have paid the state the large sum of \$13,000,000, and for the last three years the payments have averaged \$2,227,846.

SHALL THE TRADE UNIONS BE INCORPORATED?—NO!

By CLARENCE S. DARROW of Chicago, Attorney for the United Mine Workers of America

HE demand for the incorporation of trade unions is the last trench of those who oppose organized labor. It is impudent and presumptuous.

NO FRIEND OF TRADE UNIONISM EVER BELIEVED IN IT OR ADVOCATED OR CALLED FOR IT.

It is demanded today by those interests and those enemies who have used every means at their command to oppose trade unionism to counteract its influence and destroy it. HOW THE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS SHALL MANAGE THEIR OWN AFFAIRS IS NOT THE BUSINESS OF THE CORPORATIONS OR THE EMPLOYERS. This new demand for the incorporation of labor unions is not only unjust and unreasonable, but it is impudent and insulting to the last degree.

The First Duty of the Good Citizen

BY BLISS CARMAN, Poet

THE FIRST DUTY OF THE GOOD CITIZEN IS NOT TO VOTE, BUT TO THINK.

Let us get the best light we can and then follow it without fear. IT IS ONLY WHEN WE ACT WITHOUT THINKING THAT ACTION BECOMES DANGEROUS; also it is only when we work without caring that our work becomes futile and unlovely.

LET THE GIRLS CALL A HALT AND LEAD IN A SAFER PATH.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
FEBRUARY 5, 1903.

BOW RISES.....6:55 MOON SETS.....10:45 A. M.
LOW STATE.....10:02 FULL SEA.....10:20 A. M.
LAST OF DAY.....10:57

FIRST QUARTER, FEB. 5TH, 5h. 12m., MORNING, W.
FULL MOON, FEB. 11TH, 7h. 15m., EVENING, E.
LAST QUARTER, FEB. 19TH, 10h. 22m., MORNING, E.
NEW MOON, FEB. 26TH, 10h. 30m., MORNING, E.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Forecast for New England: Snow Thursday in north, generally fair in south portions, colder; high shifting winds be coming west; Friday fair.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 8008-2.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1903.



CITY BRIEFS.

The sun again.
Watch for the eclipse.
The big fair begins Feb. 16.
It's time to select valentines.
Eleven days to the P. A. C. fair.
The coal-scarcity is now a thing of the past.

Henrietta Crosman comes next Tuesday night.

The New Hampshire Exchange club is growing.

The ocean tug Piedmont is tied up at Jones' wharf.

Duncan C. Ross wrestles in Dover next Monday night.

The bats for next summer will be very wide brimmed.

Dover has only one smallpox case, and that a mild form.

Have your shoes repaired by John Matt, 34 Congress street.

Never mind about putting on those screen doors just at present.

Galloway will play the Worcester Kid at Mow's pool parlors tonight.

The music of the snow shovel was heard in the land again this morning.

It is doubtful if Duncan Ross finds Dover sports as easy as those of this city.

The tug Piedmont will sail for Boston today to pick up a tow of barges for Baltimore.

The great Fielding, the human fish, will be a "Grotto" attraction at the P. A. C. fair.

In less than a month Portsmouth will be in the throes of another municipal campaign.

Wincherman's acrobatic bears and monkeys, a headline attraction, P. A. C. fair, Feb. 16-20.

Hear Freeman Caswell sing at the concert that is to precede the bell of the Retail Clerks.

The repairs on the tug Sioux at the navy yard will furnish additional work for the employees.

The Retail Clerks have their first annual concert and ball tomorrow (Friday) night in Peirce hall.

Basketball seems to be practiced more extensively in other New Hampshire cities than in Portsmouth.

The Knights of Columbus will at their regular meeting tonight, vote on a number of applications for membership.

The time approaches for the annual protest against comic valentines by those who think they deserve to receive a few.

The latest attraction signed for the big P. A. C. fair is the famous Faccenda family, singers, dancers and instrumentalists.

A boy of the Streets has made a big hit in Boston and New York. Tickets for its Portsmouth engagement now on sale.

In looking over the calendar, the schoolboy notes with no small degree of disgust that February 22 falls on Sunday, this year.

The Henrietta Crosman posters and lithographs are the most artistic and costly which have been put out in this city this year.

The rustic representatives are anticipating a smell of salt water at the navy yard next Monday. The "old salts" of Portsmouth will do escort duty for their country brethren—Foster's Democrat.

An advertisement should be earnest. There should be no possible chance of mistaking its meaning. Earnestness is the key to the door of conviction. The earnest speaker is always effective, and the advertiser who writes in the faith that he has something good to offer, is sure to win trade.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER STATUE

It Will Undoubtedly Be Ready For Unveiling at Date Proposed.

The act of vandalism at the stone yard of Thomas G. Lester, where the base for the Gen. Fitz John Porter statue is being prepared, will not, it is thought affect the time for the unveiling of the statue, for Mr. Lester will have the base ready on the appointed time. The vandalism will cost Mr. Lester time and money, for the stones will have to be smoothed up to the required finish again. The police have no clew as to the perpetrators of the vandalism, but if he is captured there will be sweet and rapid punishment in store for him. There has been an objection all along to the erection of the statue, but when the contract was awarded it was thought this objection died with it, but this seems to prove different. The work on the statue is getting along finely. Sculptor Kelley has the model for the bronze casting for the horse very nearly completed.

REGULAR MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Missionary society of the Middle street Baptist church held its regular meeting on Wednesday afternoon in the annex and with the usual good attendance. The silver jubilee of the missionary society at large which was to be observed at this time was postponed to Friday evening, the 13th. Lunch was served by the president and consisted of sandwiches, assorted cake and cocoa.

WILL RESUME WORK MONDAY.

The granite cutters who have been loafing in this city since the work of cutting granite for the new dry dock at the navy yard was suspended, some weeks ago, will resume work on Monday morning. No granite cutters outside of those in town at the present time will be given employment, however, until next month. Then a full force will be put on again.

ANOTHER PATIENT RELEASED.

Another patient was released from the detention hospital on Wednesday morning, leaving but three inmates there for a few hours. The one released was the Greek who walked into town from Greenland one morning, in a pouring rain, and was captured at the Creek. The fellow had money and left for Boston on the eleven o'clock train.

BOTHERING THE TEACHERS.

The pupils of the Farragut school who are out of school owing to the building being closed for fumigation are giving the police considerable trouble, gathering about the other schools to play and bothering the other teachers. The Farragut school will be opened again in a week.

BY THE "JOLLY THREE."

The "Jolly Three" are to have a dance at Rye town hall this (Thursday) evening. The Independent orchestra will furnish music. A car will leave Rye Center for Portsmouth at 12 o'clock, midnight.

SMOKE TALK.

The monthly meeting of Alpha council, Royal Arcanum, was held Wednesday evening, and several candidates were initiated. A lunch and smoke talk followed the work.

OFFERED \$7,000.

If report is correct, the executors of the estate of the late Frank Jones received an offer of \$7,000 for Idolita before he was consigned to the New

York sale, and were inclined to accept, but were persuaded not to do so by Daniel Malancy, superintendent at Maplewood farm.—Concord Monitor.

CAME BY TRAIN.

Greek Suffering From Small Pox Creates Sensation At The Station.

Another case of small pox was brought to this city Wednesday afternoon, the sufferer being a Greek who arrived on the 5:20 train from Boston. When the man stepped out of the car in which he had been traveling, he called for a doctor and Officer Kelly went to his assistance. The policeman at once suspected the cause of the man's illness and dispatched a messenger for a health officer. It was some time before this latter official arrived but Officer Kelly kept his unwelcome charge in the train shed, at the same time keeping at bay a crowd of curious ones. When the health officers appeared upon the scene the case was immediately diagnosed as small pox and the man was bundled off to the contagious hospital.

The Greek speaks English very brokenly and it was impossible to learn his name. The conductor of the train on which he was a passenger, said that his ticket read from Ipswich to Portsmouth.

SIOUX SUCCESSFULLY RAISED.

United States' Tug No Longer Lies Beneath The Piscataqua.

The United States' tug Sioux was successfully raised from her submerged position, near the dock at which she sank, and was beached on Pumpkin Island Wednesday afternoon. Much credit is due Constructor Rock for the manner in which the work was done and to Captain Wilde's judgment in having the work performed by men from the yard, thus saving many thousand dollars, the price asked by contractors being several times the actual cost to the government. The vessel was towed to her present resting place by the yard tug Nezinscott and the ferry steamer 132.

THE GAME WILL GO ON.

Concord Monitor: The members of the Company B basketball team of Portsmouth are wondering if basketball is a patented game, and whether they have a right to play in New Hampshire or not. A day or two ago the men received a notice from the secretary of the N. E. A. A. A. U. informing the captain that his team had been suspended for not complying with the rules of the union. The injunction, however, bore neither the name of any court the boys are acquainted with nor "Stick" Aldrich's signature, and the chances are the game will go on.

MUSTN'T LINGER HERE.

The soldiers at Fort Constitution are now allowed to come to Portsmouth, with the understanding that they are to take the steam or electric cars for some other place and not daily about town.

AT AN END.

The days of high cost fuel are at an end, for no one will believe that the price will remain long at ten dollars even nominally, for anything except Franklin.

RECEPTION TO PASTOR.

Rev. C. H. Shurtleff, the new pastor of the Advent church, and wife, are to be given a reception this evening at the residence of Joseph C. Pettigrew, Islington street.

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Daniel Malancy, superintendent at

Maplewood farm.—Concord Monitor.

Music was provided throughout the evening by the Symphony orchestra,

an organization of young musicians,

and its selections were received by

the large crowd with generous ap-

plause.

"Sunbonnets" was also given and

the sale was conducted in the after-

noon.

CONNORS HAD TO PLAY.

The pool game at Mow's parlors on Wednesday evening between Connors and Kershaw was the best of the week, up to date. Kershaw was in unusually good form, while Connors appeared to be a trifle off color, and for a time it looked as if the former would be the winner. Toward the end, however, Connors struck his gait and won out, 150 to 118. Kershaw fell but 7 points short of his required 125.

EXPECTED TO TAKE CHARGE.

Captain Bridgeman, U. S. A., is ex-
pected to shortly take charge of the
coast artillery at New Castle. Captain
Bridgeman's last service was in the
Philippines.

Ayers' Cherry Pectoral

quiets tickling throats. Your
doctor will explain this. He
knows. Trust him. T. C. Ayers Co.,
Newark, N. J.

"SUNBONNETS."

Sale And Dramatic Entertainment Of Inasmuch Circle, King's Daughters.

A crowd of unusual proportions attended the dramatic entertainment and sale given in Freeman's hall on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of Inasmuch circle, King's Daughters, connected with the North church.

The main feature of the evening's program was an amusing two-act comedy, "Sunbonnets," enacted by the members of the circle. It was a story of simple plot, with mirth-provoking complications and was presented in a manner far superior to the average amateur production of the kind. The stage represented the dining room of an old-fashioned country farm house, the transformation being effected with the aid of scenery loaned by the manager of Music hall.

The cast of characters was as follows:

Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. J. R. Connell A practical person, who takes summer boarders. Charlina, Miss Mary Parker Her 14-year-old daughter. Mrs. DuBois, Mrs. G. L. Googins An unpractical person, who boards with Mrs. Butterfield.

Mildred, Mrs. A. J. Lance Her 16-year-old daughter.

*Miss Tryphena Sanford Mrs. George Heaton An inquisitive little post mistress.

*Mrs. Phelan, Mrs. A. G. Brewster A kindly old friend of Mrs. Butterfield.

*Mrs. Martin Miss Carrie Hayes Miss Frances Hanscom

**Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. C. T. E. Smith

**Miss Malvina Spinney, Mrs. Robert Boyd

**Mrs. Crannon, Mrs. James A. Borthwick The minister's wife.

*Members of the Woman's Aid.

**Members of the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Act I. Scene—A living room at the Butcher's.

Act II. Scene—The same.

The hall was lined with tables on which were displayed various articles of ornament and use to tempt the purchased and cake, candy, ice cream and ante-con-ante were also sold. These tables were attractively decorated with bunting, streamers and candelabra. They were under the care of the following ladies:

Apron table—Miss Lizzie Hayes, Miss Clyde Spinney, Miss Bessie Eastman.

Bundle table—Mrs. E. M. Fisher, Mrs. Samuel Hamilton, Mrs. Fred Amer.

Flower table—Mrs. F. W. Hartford, Mrs. William O. Jenkins.

Candy table—Mrs. John H. Gilman, Mrs. John G. Sweetser, Mrs. J. Norris Parker, Mrs. Pierce Davis.

Ice cream table—Mrs. Joseph R. Holmes, Mrs. Ruth L. Spinney, Mrs. William H. Smith.

Cake table—Mrs. Frank P. Muchmore, Mrs. Henry H. Dutton, Mrs. Walter J. Brown, Mrs. James L. Parker.

Ante-con-ante table—Mrs. William H. Anderson, Mrs. Fogg.

The entertainment committee consisted of Mrs. James R. Connell, Mrs. Robert L. Ellery, Mrs. William Young and Mrs. Thomas D. Noyes and to their efforts the unqualified success of the affair was largely due.

Music was provided throughout the evening by the Symphony orchestra, an organization of young musicians, and its selections were received by the large crowd with generous applause.

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Bridgeman's last service was in the
Philippines.

PERSONALS.

Miss Sophia Goodwin has taken a position in Dover.

William Philbrick is confined to his home on Dennett street by illness.

Daniel Cogan of Lynn is the guest of friends in this city for a few days.

Warrington Mouzon has entered the employ of Jackson's Express company.